

JPRS 74312

4 October 1979

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 979

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74312	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS, No. 979		5. Report Date 4 October 1979		
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Report No.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Join' Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.		
		11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)		
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered		
		14.		
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit 200 words) This serial report contains information on government and party structure, policy and problems, law and social regulation, education, and cultural and social aspects of Soviet life, trade union and Komsomol activities.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors USSR Political Science Sociology Government Communism Law (Jurisprudence) Education Culture (Social Sciences)				
b. Identifiers/Open Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5F, 5K				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 42
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

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INTERNATIONAL

PROEKTOR DISMISSES SS-20, BACKFIRE BOMBERS AS THREATS

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 11 Sep 79 pp 1-2

[NOVOSTI military correspondent Vasily Morozov interview with Prof Daniil Proektor: "Does A Military Threat to Europe Exist?"]

[Text] A clamorous campaign about an imaginary "growing military threat" to Europe is being waged both by Western and Peking propaganda agencies. The following interview has been granted to APN military correspondent Vasily Morozov by Prof. Daniil Proektor, D.Sc. (History).

Q. What is the purpose of the latest Western propaganda ballyhoo over a non-existent Soviet military threat?

A. It's clearly to discredit the peace policy conducted by the socialist countries, prevent political detente from being complemented with military detente, hold back disarmament, and give grounds for a fresh round of arms-building planned by NATO for the Eighties.

Q. An attempt is being made in the West at present to prove the need of deploying the newest types of US "intermediate-range" missiles in Europe--land-based cruise missiles and improved Pershing-2 nuclear missiles--capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union. The reason stated for such an intention is that the Soviet Union is allegedly superior today in these weapon systems, with reference here usually to so-called SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers. Would you care to comment on this?

A. Everyone knows that medium-range missiles are nothing new for Europe. They have been on the continent since the Fifties, that is, since the time the Soviet Union was forced to respond to the threat posed by the encirclement of its territory by US air bases. The current partial replacement of 20-year-old missiles with newer ones is a natural undertaking in the technical modernization of arms. The latest missiles don't differ in principle from the previous systems. They haven't changed the military and political conceptions of the Warsaw Treaty, or the structure of its armed forces.

They haven't changed its defensive intentions in Europe at all. The same goes for Backfire, which, in principle, resembles various types of planes which have long existed in NATO air forces and been deployed in Western Europe. For instance, the FB-111 bomber has similar parameters and is capable of deeply penetrating into the airspace of the Soviet Union.

Q. How should the planned deployment of new US cruise missiles in Western Europe be taken?

A. They, indeed, are a new type of weapons in principle. European arsenals have nothing similar to them in preciseness, control and guidance systems, nuclear power, mobility and capability of overcoming defence systems. The contemplated mass deployment of such missiles in Western Europe can lead to a far-reaching change not only in the balance of military forces on the continent, but also to the assertion of new, still more dangerous military-strategic conceptions in Europe.

The intended deployment of these new weapons in Western Europe cannot be considered as a "retaliatory measure" to steps taken by the Warsaw Treaty countries, because there haven't been steps of this kind. What are the real intentions here? In all appearances, they lie in the military and political spheres, and, first of all, in the desire of certain US quarters to whip up the arms race. The deployment of new missiles in Western Europe is supposed to be a kind of "payment for ratification" of the SALT-2 Treaty.

On the other hand, there are some circles both in the USA and Western Europe which believe that it will be possible in this way to enhance trust in the nuclear guarantees of the USA.

Lastly, it is impossible to fully exclude the interests of the military-industrial complexes, of the leading arms manufacturing corporations, where new systems are about to emerge and which require political "grounds" for their mass production and sale.

In conclusion, I can only repeat the main point, namely, that the "threat of Soviet aggression against Western Europe" is a pure invention. The supreme goal of Soviet Policy in Europe is strengthening peace and cooperation.

CSO: 1812

NATIONAL

ALL-UNION AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE HELD IN GEORGIA

Opening of Conference

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1

/Article: "Seminar-Conference in Abasha"/

/Text/ On the agricultural map of the country Abashskiy Rayon of the Georgian SSR is set apart: an all-union experiment, which has as a goal the improvement and establishment of the optimum forms of management of agricultural production in the rayon link in light of the requirements of the CPSU agrarian policy at the present stage, has been successfully conducted here for several years now.

The Abasha experiment has attracted truly all-union attention, experienced workers and scientists of the entire country are interested in it. Evidence of this is the seminar-conference which opened here on 17 August and is being held by the CPSU Central Committee and the CC CP of Georgia. The seminar will summarize the results of the experiment and draw up recommendations for the future. The meeting in Abasha is of all the more interest since at it the local experiment will be linked with the results of the research of agricultural workers of other union republics, and this will no doubt help to expedite the process of specialization and concentration and to increase the efficiency of social production.

On the morning of 17 August the participants in the seminar-conference inspected the agricultural enterprises and land of the rayon and arrived at the plenary meeting, having already acquired direct impressions from the results of the experiment.

Comrades Z. A. Pataridze, V. R. Papunidze, F. S. Sanakoyev, responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee N. I. Grishakov, USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture A. I. Iyevlev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. Kh. Ibragimov, Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Sh. A. Rasi-zade, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia A. I. Upsi, responsible officials of the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the union republics, the

USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Gosplan, prominent scientists and specialists of agriculture are on the presidium of the seminar-conference.

Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze opened the seminar-conference with an opening address. Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. I. Patiashvili delivered the report "On the Work of the Party and Soviet Organs of the Republic on Improving the Forms and Methods of Managing Agricultural Production." G. D. Mgeladze, first secretary of the Abashskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia, told about the work experience of the raykom on the party management of rayon agriculture. Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor V. I. Tereshchenko (the Ukraine), Chairman of the Vil'yandskiy Rayon Agricultural Association Yu. R. Rakhula (Estonia) and Chairman of the Talsy Agro-Industrial Association V. Zh. Kleinbergs (Latvia) also delivered reports at the plenary meeting.

Today the seminar-conference will continue its work.

Close of Conference

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1

/Article: "Abasha: Results of the Experiment"/

/Text/ On 18 August the All-Union Seminar-Conference completed its work in Abasha.

In the morning the participants in the seminar-conference had a look at agricultural projects.

Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze and Chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Z. A. Pataridze accompanied by First Secretary of the Abashskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia G. D. Mgeladze inspected the Ketilarskiy Livestock Complex.

The plenary meeting was held after the inspection of the agricultural projects. Chairman of the Abashskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association L. I. Khutsishvili; USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture A. I. Iyevlev; First Secretary of the Khobskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia N. O. Nadaraya; Chief of the Main Administration of Economic Planning of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture K. A. Kim; Deputy Director of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics, Labor and Management of Agriculture V. F. Bashmachnikov; First Secretary of the Shchekinskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Azerbaijan S. N. Murtazayev; chief of a sector of the Agriculture Department of the CC CP of Moldavia G. V. Nekip; Chief of the Agriculture Department of the CC CP of Armenia G. G. Navasardyan; and Doctor of Economic Sciences I. G. Ushachev, chief of the Division of Management Problems of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics, spoke at the meeting.

Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. I. Patiashvili summarized the work of the seminar-conference.

A detailed report on the work of the All-Union Seminar-Conference will be published.

Shevardnadze Address

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Aug 79 pp 1-2

/Speech by Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia E. A. Shevardnadze at the All-Union Seminar-Conference on Problems of the Further Improvement of Agricultural Management on 17 August in Abasha: "Improve the Economic Mechanism in the Countryside"/

/Text/ Comrades!

A little more than a year has passed since the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at which the question of further developing USSR agriculture was examined.

In the report at the plenum of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev a comprehensive, extremely scientific analysis of the policy and practical activity of the party on developing socialist agriculture at the present stage was given and the basic means and specific steps for further developing it were specified. The report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is of enormous theoretical and practical importance. It is a new major contribution to the development of Lenin's agrarian theory under the conditions of developed socialism. Along with the solution of current, urgent problems, the fundamental principles of the development of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex for the five-year plan and the more distant future are formulated in it.

The July CPSU Central Committee Plenum is vivid confirmation that the Central Committee of our party is consistently implementing the economic strategy elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress, is analyzing the progress of the implementation of its decisions and is determining the most effective means of improving the work in all the sections of economic and cultural construction.

And so today, a year after this Central Committee plenum, the seminar-conference devoted to questions of further improving the management of agriculture in light of the theses and conclusions contained in the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum is beginning its work.

The task of our seminar-conference is to tally some of the results of the work which was done during the year in this direction in our republic, to share our views and to generalize the experience gained in implementing the

well-known CPSU Central Committee decree, "On the Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration," which was adopted back in 1976.

The further we go, the more we are all convinced that this decree is a most important political, program document which is of partywide and statewide importance, in it the ideas of Lenin's cooperative plan have been embodied and further developed under specific historical conditions.

While calling for the display of greater activeness and efficiency in the development of interfarm cooperation, Leonid Il'ich stressed at the July (1978) Plenum the need to shift more actively to a practical basis the work on specializing and concentrating agricultural production. The questions of interfarm cooperation, he said, should not vanish from the agenda of the rural party organizations and the rayon, oblast and republic authorities.

Our seminar-conference of today attests that this party requirement is being realized.

First secretaries of the obkoms and raykoms of the Communist Party of Georgia, ministers, workers of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of the republic, as well as executives of the staff of the Central Committee of our party, executives of the union ministries and departments, soviet and managerial workers of the fraternal union republics and our scholars are taking part in the work of the seminar-conference.

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic Council of Ministers, on behalf of all the participants in the seminar-conference to greet warmly and cordially all our dear guests: from Moscow--responsible official of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Grishakov, USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture Comrade Aleksandr Ivanovich Iyevlev; from Azerbaijan--Secretary of the CC CP of the republic Comrade Galzhi Khalilovich Ibragimov, Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Comrade Shamil Aliyevich Rasizade, the first secretary of the Nakhichevanskaya Oblast Committee and the first secretaries of the raykoms of the party; from Estonia--Secretary of the CC CP of the republic Comrade Artur Iokhannesovich Upsi; from Armenia--Chief of the Agriculture Department of the CC CP of the republic Comrade Gamlet Gareginovich Navasardyan and the first secretaries of the raykoms of the party; from Latvia--Chief of the Agriculture Department of the CC CP of the republic Comrade Anton Riisovich Brill' and the first secretary of the raykom of the party; from Moldavia--Chief of the Economics Sector of the Agriculture Department of the CC CP of the republic Comrade Georgiy Vasil'yevich Nekip and the first secretaries of the raykoms of the party; our prominent scholars: from Moscow--Doctor of Economic Sciences Ivan Grigor'yevich Ushachev, chief of a division of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural

Economics; from the Ukraine--Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor Valeriy Ivanovich Tereshchenko, a well-known scientist and a staff member of the Institute of Cybernetics of the republic Academy of Sciences; workers of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture--Chief of the Main Administration of Economic Planning Comrade Aleksey Fedorovich Serkov, administration chiefs Comrades Vladimir Semenovitch Prosin and Boris Stepanovich Alyaskin, Deputy Chief of the Agriculture Department of USSR Gosplan Comrade Nikolay Yeven'yevich Smetanin, Chief of the Main Administration of Economic Planning of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture Comrade Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kim, as well as all the other comrades who have come here. It is not possible, unfortunately, to name every one. Allow me, dear comrades, once again to greet you all and to wish you all the very best.

Comrades!

In two days we are to hear a number of reports on what kind of work has been launched in various regions of the country and how in practice specific plans on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production in livestock breeding, farming and other sphere of life of our countryside are being realized.

Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia Comrade D. I. Patiashvili will report at the seminar on the work of the party and soviet organs of our republic on improving the forms and methods of managing agricultural production. Therefore, allow me merely to note that certain measures on the specialization and concentration of the sector and the improvement of the methods of management and the organization of production have been implemented here. In livestock breeding, for example, large state dairy complexes and complexes for the raising of calves and the fattening of cattle and hogs have been set up here. The production of the bulk of poultry meat and eggs has been concentrated at enterprises of the industrial type. The specialization and concentration of the production of young fruit and grape plants have been carried out just as successfully. Earnest steps are being taken to set up large agricultural complexes in the leading sectors of republic agriculture. In a number of rayons of Georgia interfarm cooperation is being successfully developed in the area of the production of the products of livestock breeding, fodder production, reclamation, mechanization, rural construction, municipal and cultural services of the rural population.

Of course, difficulties are being encountered in this matter, everything is not going smoothly everywhere. But one regularity is easily traced: /they are achieving especially noticeable results where they have properly understood the essence of cooperation and integration at the present stage, have objectively analyzed their possibilities and have performed all the preliminary work in conformity with them/ In boldface.

Here I would like to say that we have not confined ourselves to the cooperation of the assets of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the creation of interfarm enterprises, but have gone farther--we have carried out the integration

of production and trade, of production and procurement. Thus, several years ago the agro-industrial and trade association of the Ministry of Agriculture was set up, in the system of which the production of the commodity production of sheep raising and its sale in all the cities, industrial centers and health resorts of the republic are concentrated.

We are placing great hopes on the new system of procurements of agricultural products, which has been introduced in the republic and which, in our opinion, should bring fully into line the development of the public sector and the private subsidiary farms on the basis of state interests and will make it possible to cooperate the resources of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and interfarm enterprises, which have now received extensive rights in the procurement and marketing of the products produced in both sectors.

While pursuing a policy of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration, we /have devoted particular attention to the strengthening of the rayon link/ in boldface of the management of agriculture. Here we proceeded from the fact that under the conditions of multisectorial agriculture, which is especially typical of our republic, the presently existing rayon administrations are unable to pursue a unified agrarian policy in the rayon and to coordinate properly the work of the numerous specialized farms which are subordinate to various republic organs.

The issue was stated to us as follows: /on the land there should be one master/ in boldface, he is completely responsible for the end results of agricultural labor. We were guided by precisely these considerations when with the backing of the Agriculture Department of the CPSU Central Committee and a number of union organs we agreed in 1974 as an experiment to the creation of the Abashskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association. The goal of this experiment, one of the ones conducted in the country, is /to elaborate, and then to improve the optimum forms of the management of agriculture in the rayon link, on the basis of the CPSU agrarian policy at the present stage/ in boldface.

Today we can safely say that this experiment in principle was successful. The five years of experience of operating the Abasha Association attest that here a sufficiently mobile, competent system of the management of agriculture was created, which carries out the management and coordination, mainly the coordination, of the activity of all the services which have a bearing on the sector. Now owing to the concentration of management in the rayon the problems of planning are being solve in the best way, and this in turn is making it possible to speed up the process of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, to make better use of material, technical, monetary and manpower resources of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, to eliminate departmental isolation on the rayon scale, to better solve personnel problems and to increase the efficiency of social production. The Abasha experiment will be discussed in more detail in the reports of First Secretary of the Raykom of the Party Comrade G. D. Mgeladze and association chairman Comrade L. I. Khutsishvili.

I will note merely that the Abasha experiment has been applied in 10 rayons of the republic, where the agricultural management organs have borrowed the main components from the work experience of the Abashskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association.

It must be acknowledged that the proper impact from the reorganization which was carried out has been obtained far from everywhere as yet. The found forms of management are being improved more and more. The experiment, so to speak, is being continued, and we are only at the first stage of this experiment.

Recently Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade A. N. Kosygin, who was vacationing in Georgia, visited, in particular, Abashskiy Rayon, where he familiarized himself in detail with the organization of agricultural production, rated favorably the first results of the activity of the rayon agricultural production association and noted the advantages of the new method, which has been introduced at the farms of the rayon, of stimulating economically and morally and increasing the interest of each worker in the results of his own work. All this gives us great pleasure and at the same time imposes great responsibility on us and obliges us to carry the begun experiment to its logical conclusion. And we are all fully resolved to achieve this.

Here I would like to say that there should run through the entire process of improving the management of agriculture, having become, so to speak, the leitmotif of this process, the task of constantly increasing the interest of all organizations, let me emphasize, all organizations, both agricultural organizations and auxiliary and processing organizations, /in obtaining the final product/ **/in boldface/**, that is, in large crops, in high product quality, in the improvement of all the technical and economic indicators, and not only in the agricultural sector, but also in the entire agro-industrial complex. For all that, of course, it is necessary to bear in mind the utmost stimulation, both economic and moral, and not just of the immediate producers of material wealth, but also of each link which sets into motion the entire system of management, including the ministries.

Comrades!

In the hands of the participants in our seminar-conference I see the small booklet of our most famous prose writer and journalist Konstantin Lordkipanidze; incidentally, he is here, in this hall, and is taking part in the work of the seminar. This booklet is the writer's essay "What Happened at Abasha," which has already achieved wide popularity.

Obviously, it is this question--What happened at Abasha?--which has brought the participants in the seminar-conference together here.

And everyone in the republic received with deep gratitude the fact that it was decided to hold this seminar, which is of all-union importance, in Abasha.

The program of the seminar-conference provides for a visit by its participant to the agricultural projects of Abashskiy Rayon, comrades have already visited some of them. When you have looked at all this, have seen with your own eyes, it will become clear to you: /now what has happened in Abasha/ /in boldface/?

I would like, however, to warn you that you will not encounter anything surprising for you here; we know how high the level of agricultural production is in the fraternal union republics represented at the seminar. And if we decided all the same to invite you to Abashskiy Rayon, we had it mind not only and not so much to show you today's scale of development of agriculture in this rayon as to give you an opportunity to compare and to be convinced of what was here, what happened and what will be, because in recent years truly striking changes have occurred in Abasha, and the prospects here in reality are interesting and great.

Why did our choice, when we were trying to find an object for the experiment, fall precisely on Abashskiy Rayon, in the past one of the lagging rayons? Because in a highly developed agricultural rayon it is easier to experiment. We decided to develop a new form of management--the rayon agricultural production association--under the conditions of the most neglected, economically most poorly developed, so-called unpromising rayon. And we proceeded here from the fact that precisely in the process of striving for a sharp increase in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock breeding the viability of the proposed forms of management is verified most clearly and most effectively.

Abasha, this small Georgian town, is designated on far from all geographic maps. And this, perhaps, confirms the fact that the size of a city is not always determined by its territory, the overall length of the boundaries and the size of the population, but first of all by its good deeds.

We speak about the good deeds of the people of Abasha, about the first positive experience of the Abasha Agricultural Production Association without fearing that we may be accused of indiscretion, because in the search for the most rational, most efficient form of management we relied on the advanced know-how of the union republics, krays and oblasts, on the invaluable experience which has been gained in the country in implementing the instructions of the party on the further development of the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

We are studying carefully, very carefully, the experience of the RSFSR in the specialization and concentration of the production of the products of livestock breeding on the basis of interfarm cooperation in Moscow and Leningrad oblasts, Stavropol'skiy and Krasnodarskiy krays; the experience of the Ukraine and Belorussia, where interfarm cooperation on the basis of the specialization of individual farms in the concentrated production of the production of the sectors of agriculture with a low profitability and much more have undergone very extensive development; the experience of Moldavia,

where the work of scientific production and agro-industrial associations is of especially great interest and where associations have also been set up on the basis of interfarm cooperation in the use of equipment, chemicalization and reclamation; the experience of the Baltic republics, particularly Estonia and Latvia, where such forms of management and economic relations, in case of which the necessary compatibility and coordination of all the service, supply, procurement, processing and other enterprises and organizations belonging to the agro-industrial complex are being achieved, are undergoing very extensive development; the experience of Azerbaijan, where a very efficient republic association for the production, processing and sale of fruits, grapes and vegetables has been set up; the experience of fraternal Armenia in the area of the concentration of the production and processing of essential-oil and other crops on the basis of interrayon specialization; we have drawn very much from the advanced know-how of Kazakhstan and the republics of Central Asia and so on.

All this diverse experience has been made accessible to our entire country and all its regions. We are literally being enriched by this experience and by the achievements of our friends from all the union republics. I would like to take the opportunity to thank once again all those who have given our comrades an opportunity to familiarize themselves with this advanced experience at the best agricultural enterprises of our country.

We consider it our duty also to express much gratitude to our fine scientists, who are elaborating in detail the problems of specializing and concentrating agricultural production and are providing us with scientific recommendations on the economic interrelations of the farms which have been formed into cooperatives and on the organizational forms of their management. Much fruitful organizing and methods work on carrying out the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration is being performed by the Ministry of Agriculture of our country, particularly by those comrades who are taking part in the work of our seminar-conference.

Here I have named many different forms of agricultural management, and they do not duplicate each other, they are far from identical. In different regions of the country a different approach has been elaborated, comrades have arrived at different solutions, and this, in our opinion, is quite natural, quite normal, since agriculture itself in the different regions is being developed in different ways. Therefore in each region, with allowance for its specific nature, a special approach is required, a standard, a model is not acceptable here. When working out the forms for one region or another it is necessary to take into account the level of economic development of the region itself. That which is suitable, say, for a highly developed region, cannot always be used in economically underdeveloped regions, for example mountainous regions, and vice versa.

However, the main, primary thing still is not this diversity of the gained experience and the forms of the further improvement of the management of agriculture. The main, primary thing consists in the implementation of the

main policy of our party, in the fulfillment of the instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev that /the specialization and concentration of agricultural production should be accomplished first of all on the basis of interfarm cooperation/ /in boldface/, since precisely cooperation is the main link which determines the success of the implementation of the party policy of specializing and concentrating agricultural production, since precisely interfarm, intersectorial cooperation will make it possible to use the land--the main means of agricultural production--most efficiently and most rationally. Precisely the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of the development of interfarm cooperation are creating a firm basis for the further intensification of agriculture and the realization of the main factors of this intensification--complete mechanization, the extensive reclamation and chemicalization of the land, precisely this ensures the conversion of agricultural production to an industrial basis.

At the July Central Committee Plenum Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "The specialization and concentration of production, that is, what Marxist-Leninists call the further socialization of socialist production and labor, are a pressing demand of life, one of the decisive bases of our progress."

This is the primary thing, this is the main thing. But the forms of the organization of management are the means of achieving the primary, main goal, therefore at this stage the diversity of forms should not disturb us.

Very often some comrades seek a contradiction between, for example, the Moldavian and Estonian, the Azerbaijan and Georgian, the Ukrainian and Armenian experience. I believe that there is no such contradiction here. On the contrary, one experience supplements another, they enrich each other.

The wisdom of our party Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev consists in the fact that no one form of the management of agriculture is being monopolized, is being made, so to speak, into a fetish, is being dogmatized. On the contrary, the Central Committee is affording extensive freedom for the development of local reasonable, let me stress, reasonable initiative, encouraging in every way advanced know-how and bold experimentation. This is also a manifestation of the most profound democratism of our party in implementing its agrarian policy, it is the practical implementation of the course of the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which marked the truly creative, party approach to the problems of further developing agricultural production in our country.

The party is constantly calling upon us /not to stop at what has been achieved, to try to achieve more, something better, to develop local initiative and the activeness of the workers, to increase the efficiency of agricultural production, to improve its qualitative indicators, to live not only today and on today's problems, but also to think about the future, about tomorrow/ /in boldface/.

The party Central Committee itself, which recently adopted a decree on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and

state organs, is showing us an example of this. A decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the increase of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency and work quality was also adopted.

The CPSU Central Committee is calling upon the party organs, state and public organizations and collectives of workers to regard the improvement of the economic mechanism, the management and organization of production as a major economic and political task, the solution of which will require of each and every person stepped-up and concrete work and, if you wish, the determined surmounting of psychological barriers, fixed habits and economic inertia.

Our agricultural production also requires the constant improvement of the forms and methods of management. Only on this basis will we be able to achieve its dynamic, accelerated development, the implementation of a scientifically sound program of the further development of all the sectors of agriculture, the supply of the population with food products and industry with agricultural raw materials. /This is a partywide, statewide task, a matter of all the Soviet people. We should always remember that economic progress in our country is inconceivable without modern, highly efficient agriculture/ /in boldface/.

The forms and methods of further improving the economic mechanism, which have now been elaborated, fully accord with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plena of the party Central Committee, the provisions of the new USSR Constitution and the conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. And all these measures are being implemented /so as to ensure the rational use of everything that our society has and, by relying primarily on the intensive factors of growth, to achieve even greater successes in the development of the economy of the country and the increase of the well-being of our Soviet people/ /in boldface/.

Our seminar-conference of today also serves this task. Allow me, comrades, once again to thank all the dear guests who have come here and to wish the seminar-conference fruitful work.

Abasha Experiment Described

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Aug 79 pp 2-3

/Article: "On the Main Path of the Development of Agriculture"/

/Text/ The seminar-conference, at which the results of the experiment conducted here, the goal of which is the improvement and determination of the optimum forms of the organization and management of agricultural production of the rayon link in light of the requirements of the CPSU agrarian policy, were examined and discussed, worked for two days in Abasha.

The essence of the experience of the Abashskiy Rayon Association in managing agriculture was analyzed at the seminar-conference. The comrades who gave reports and took part in the discussion noted that the form tested by the people of Abasha makes it possible to pool the efforts of farms, the enterprises and organizations of the processing industry and services for achieving a single goal: the considerable increase of the production of the products of farming and livestock breeding, the increase of quality. At the same time, the participants in the seminar-conference emphasized, it is necessary to continue the improvement of the mechanism tested during the experiment, in order to achieve greater results in implementing the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Abasha: Direction of the Quest

The country's agricultural management system is characterized by a diversity of organizational forms and methods. The July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum particularly emphasized the need to improve them. The quest being made in this direction is aimed at the more efficient organization of production, the improvement of the coordination of the activity of enterprises and organizations and the further socio-economic development of the countryside.

The stepped-up efforts and creative initiative of the masses and the bringing into play of the richer and richer experience of the party and the organizing skill of its cadres, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev indicates, will be required in order to achieve the outlined goals.

The development of Soviet society is taking place under the influence of the ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress. The party economic policy and its practical activity in managing agriculture meet the most vital requirements of our state and our people. Since the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which marked the beginning of a new stage in the implementation of the Leninist agrarian policy of the party, striking changes have occurred in all the sectors of agricultural production both throughout the country and in each union republic, kray and oblast.

The party policy of increasing production efficiency and work quality is clearly traced in the recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the increase of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency and work quality.

The republic party and managerial organs have performed work on the improvement of the forms and methods of agricultural management. It began with the

analysis of the condition of the most backward sector of agriculture--livestock breeding. Here it was necessary to convince the party and managerial personnel of the possibility and importance of developing livestock breeding in the republic and to acquaint them with advanced know-how. A certain amount of work was done on the specialization and concentration of agriculture.

Interfarm cooperation in livestock breeding, fodder production, reclamation, mechanization, construction, municipal and cultural services for the rural population is being developed quite successfully in a number of rayons of the republic. Wherever they have properly understood the essence of cooperation and integration at the present stage and have performed the appropriate preliminary work with allowance for the local conditions and potentials, success is at hand.

In this sense the experience of Abasha is most revealing. An association for the management of agriculture, which was made up of eight kolkhozes, four sovkhozes, two interfarm enterprises, as well as enterprises of the republic ministries of land reclamation and water resources, the food industry, procurement and rural construction and the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture, was set up here in 1974 on the basis of the rayon administration of agriculture. The new organ received extensive rights and duties as compared with the rayon administration. Its role and responsibility for the condition of the entire agro-industrial complex were increased.

The association was faced with the tasks:

the assurance of the fastest growth rate and increase of the efficiency of the production of agricultural products by coordinating the activity and using efficiently the production resources of the enterprises and organization included in the association;

the implementation of a comprehensive program of the economic and social development of the rayon agro-industrial complex;

the creation of new economic conditions for all the enterprises and organizations;

the introduction of a uniform system for interesting the labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations economically in the end results of the production of agricultural products and their processing;

the affording of equal opportunities in the enjoyment of social wealth to the workers of the enterprises and organizations.

The Abasha experiment was the fruit of a long search, the study of the experience of the union republic and the adoption of the recommendations of scientists. It yielded favorable results.

In the past six years the production of corn in the public sector has increased 3-fold, essential-oil crops--2.2-fold, vegetables--17-fold, meat--3-fold, milk--2-fold. The volumes of the procurements of these agricultural products have increased. The yield per hectare has risen. For many years here the yield of grain corn was only 9-10 quintals per hectare, last year each hectare yielded on the average 43 quintals of grain. The yield of vegetables per hectare in the past six years has increased 8.6-fold, tea--2-fold, essential-oil crops--1.5-fold. The average milk yield of a cow has been increased by 930 kg. The value of the gross production of agriculture of the rayon has reached about 12 million rubles, which is 2.5-fold more than six years ago. At the same time labor productivity has increased by 30 percent. The wages of the workers engaged in agricultural production increased from 2.6 to 5.8 million rubles, the average monthly wage increased from 39 to 72 rubles, the wage per man-day has risen to 6 rubles--twice as much as before.

Abashskiy Rayon, which lagged in the past, six times in a row has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The new management system was conducive to overcoming departmental barriers, considerably improved the activity of enterprises, the smoothness and efficiency of their operation and increased the responsibility of the workers for the assigned work and their interest in the further development of production. The interrelations of the farms with the rayon association of the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture, the administration of land reclamation and water resources and the other services belonging to the association improved considerably.

Much attention in the rayon is being devoted to the development of the private subsidiary farms of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers.

A progressive wage rate system has been introduced. Its essence consists in the fact that, in addition to the basic wage, the immediate producer receives 10 percent from the produced planned production and 70 percent from the production in excess of the plan. It is significant that in 1978 7,000 tons of corn were issued as payment in kind as against 600 tons in 1972.

The new system of economic stimulation promoted a sharp increase in the production of meat on the private plots. Whereas in 1971 about 400 tons of meat were purchased from the population, last year 830 tons were purchased.

A new system of procurements of agricultural products from the population is introduced in the rayon, as throughout the republic, by a decision of the Central Committee of the CP of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. As a result the purchases of products increased. Two years ago, for example, 1,200 tons of fruit were procured, while last year 350 tons more were procured.

The social consequences of introducing the new system of economic stimulation in practice appeared in the increase of the labor and political activity of the rayon population, the tightening up of socialist discipline in all the links of the economy and the appreciable improvement of the moral and psychological climate in the labor collectives. All this enabled the party, soviet and agricultural organs of the rayon to begin the practical implementation of the second stage of the development of the economy on the basis of the extensive introduction in agricultural production of overall mechanization. This year the cultivation of corn on 7,000 hectares and of soybeans on 1,000 hectares has already been mechanized. Overall mechanization has almost completely supplanted manual labor, which has made it possible to bring into use the appropriate form of the economic stimulation of machine operators.

At the seminar-conference it was noted that substantial improvements and changes have occurred in Abashskiy Rayon. Agricultural production has been raised to a new, higher level of development and is assuming a more and more stable and dynamic nature. But they have not limited themselves to this. In the rayon a concrete plan for the further development of all the sectors of agriculture is being drafted, the concentration and clear-cut specialization of each farm are continuing. Special attention is being devoted to fodder production. Thus, a specialized fodder production enterprise is being created on the basis of two farms.

The five years of work experience of the association attest that the questions of intrarayon planning and the coordination of the production program of the enterprises and organizations of agriculture and the links serving them are being solved considerably better. This, in particular, is making it possible to utilize capital investments and bank credits efficiently. The process of specializing and concentrating agricultural production has been accelerated, a firm basis for interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration has been created. A vivid example of this is the thoroughly reasoned out specialization and cooperation of public livestock breeding. The people of Abashskiy Rayon were among the first in the republic to set up an interfarm cattle fattening enterprise for 3,000 head, an interfarm hog fattening enterprise for 5,000 head was also set up, the construction of a breeding facility for 1,200 sows, a dairy complex for 1,200 cows and a complex for raising 3,000 pedigreed calves is being completed. At the same time an extensive program of the modernization of existing farms and their supply with modern mechanization equipment are being carried out.

The interdependence of the organizations belonging to the association has created favorable conditions for the more rational and highly efficient use of manpower, material and monetary resources.

The improvement of such a basic component of the management system as the moral and economic stimulation of the workers engaged in agricultural production is playing an important role in achieving quantitative and qualitative improvements in agricultural production. On the recommendation of the raykom of the party and the Scientific Research Institute of Economics and

the Organization of Agriculture a new form of economic stimulation was introduced beginning in 1973.

Abashskiy Rayon is looking boldly to the future and is planning tasks of a larger and larger scale. In the next two years it is planned to increase the production of milk 5-fold and meat 4-fold. It is planned to obtain not less than 60 quintals of grain corn from each hectare and to increase the milk yield to 3,000 kg.

The increase of the fighting efficiency of the primary party organizations, the proper selection of party and managerial personnel, their education and assignment made it possible to solve an entire set of socio-economic problems better and more rapidly. Now the civic improvement of the rayon and rural centers is being carried out in a planned manner, administrative buildings and municipal, educational and economic facilities are being built. The goal is for each person, who honorably devotes all his energy and talent to the cause of the party and the people, to enjoy all the wealth of modern civilization.

By the end of this five-year plan all those in the rayon who wish so will be provided with comfortable housing. There will be new schools and kindergartens in all villages without exception. Playing fields, paved roads and water mains are being built. All the villages of the rayon are being provided with electricity, radio and gas.

A Wide Road for What Is Advanced

The participants in the seminar-conference noted the viability and great promise of the Abasha experiment. An organizational structure modeled after the Abashskiy Rayon Association for the Management of Agriculture is already being introduced in 10 rayons of the republic. True, these associations, which were set up comparatively recently, have not yet been freed from the burden of past practice. To open the way more boldly to what is advanced, to study advanced know-how more thoroughly and to introduce it more actively in practice--such is the task now facing them. The materials of the meeting in Abasha, where the local experience was supported by the results of the experiments in other regions of the country, can and should be of help. They have embarked on the development of agro-industrial associations in Vil'yandskiy and Pyarnuskiy rayons of Estonia, Talsinskiy and Valmiyerskiy rayons of Latvia and Krymskiy Rayon of Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Work on improving the management of agriculture is also being performed in Moldavia, Lithuania, a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and other union republics.

The participants in the seminar-conference greeted with interest the report on the experience of the Vil'yandskiy Rayon Agricultural Association. This association coordinates the planned and proportionate development of all the farms, enterprises and organizations and promotes the further increase of agricultural production and the development of the cultural and personal

services of the rural population, public education and health care. Opportunities for the further concentration and specialization of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation were afforded with the creation of the association. The yield of cereals increased appreciably, the production of milk and meat rose. Before the creation of the association on the average in three years 68,500 tons of milk of the highest quality and 5,900 tons of meat were sold. The markup for the quality of these products was 1.5 million rubles. After the creation of the association on the average in three years the markups for the quality of the procured milk and meat were 7.6 million rubles. The labor productivity of the agricultural workers of the association is 5 percent higher than the republic indicator.

Interesting data on the practical work of the Talsinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association were also cited. The activity of the workers of this association differs considerably from what the workers of the rayon administration of agriculture previously were engaged in. The board staff members have received the right to the centralization and use of assets, the regulation of the relations between farms, the elaboration and implementation of more effective measures, the creation of specialized enterprises and services and the stimulation of the use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced know-how. The farms of the association achieved the first successes in the production and procurement of agricultural products. The gained experience attests that the Talsinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association as a production, managerial, organizational and social complex conforms the most to the laws of the present development of the productive forces and production relations in the countryside and is promoting the solution of the problems indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the Further Development of the Specialization and Concentration of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agro-Industrial Integration."

At the seminar-conference the examples of the use of the new form of management in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia were cited and the possibility of using the experience of the people of Abashskiy Rayon in Azerbaijan and Armenia was discussed.

Improve the Mechanism of Management

The political and economic importance of the question discussed at the seminar-conference is great. It is a matter, in the final analysis, of the accelerated increase of the production of agricultural products and the complete satisfaction with them of the demands of the people. That is why the attention of the participants in the seminar-conference was focused also on the improvement of the mechanism of management, the search for new and more efficient forms and methods of the organization of production and the management of agriculture. This is necessary all the more as at first some omissions appeared in the work of the Abashskiy Rayon Association.

Practice showed that a number of enterprises and organizations belonged to the association formally. The economic mechanism of the interdepartmental

relations has not been worked out in detail. This concerns first of all the interactions of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with the enterprises of the processing industry and services.

There are also unresolved questions in the production of the products of livestock breeding and the reduction of their production cost. Little has yet been done to improve the organization of the fattening of livestock. The average daily weight gain of cattle and hogs in the rayon is still low. It was noted that the council of the association still does not have sufficient rights in planning, the procedure of forming centralized funds is not clearly specified, the payment for the services rendered by the Georgian SSR State Committee for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture has not been improved.

Shortcomings also exist in the organization of the care of livestock on the private subsidiary farms and the sale of mixed fodders, mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals to the population. The population receives them at higher prices than the public sector, and in an inadequate amount.

It was noted that the further accelerated development of agricultural production requires the elaboration and introduction of closer, mutually interesting relations between the enterprises and organizations belonging to the association. The community of interests in achieving a common goal should be placed at the basis of these relations. For this the association should become an organ with the rights of an interdepartmental administration and the responsibility for the results of the activity of all the members of the association--kolkhozes, sovkhoses, supply, procurement, processing, and service enterprises and organizations, which are located on the territory of the rayon. For the more efficient performance of the functions entrusted to the association it is necessary to provide it with the appropriate economic and organizational levers of management in planning, financing, material and technical supply and the centralized performance of some functions. In order to increase the mutual economic and moral interest of the members of the association in the results of their joint activity, it is advisable to determine and elaborate the indicators of their work, the evaluations of the results and the indicators of the payment of bonuses.

The gained experience attests to the need for the further consolidation of the rayon link of management. The rayon organs are closer than others to production, are in direct contact with the agricultural and interdepartmental enterprises and associations and perform the functions of management in the interests of the harmonious development of the agro-industrial complex in the rayon. The introduction in production of the achievements of scientific and technical progress requires the centralized management of the spheres of production, which govern the development of one sector or another. All this creates the objective need for the elaboration of a scientifically sound general plan of management, at the basis of which should be the proper combination of the territorial and sectorial principles and the improvement of the functions, structure and methods of management.

The further improvement of the system of management of agriculture and the other sectors of the agro-industrial complex in the rayon link with allowance for the gained favorable experience will promote the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the accelerated development of agricultural production and the increase of its efficiency.

The participants in the seminar-conference approved the draft of the main provisions of the organization of management and economic interrelations at the Abashskiy Rayon Association for the Management of Agriculture.

Comments of Association Chairmen

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Article: "Improving the Mechanism of Management"]

[Text] V. Khutsishvili, chairman of the Abashskiy Rayon Agricultural Production Association

Not by chance was Abasha selected as the site for holding the seminar-conference. An association for the management of agriculture, to which belong, in addition to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, all the services directly connected with agriculture, was set up in our rayon as an experiment back in October 1974 by a joint decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic Council of Ministers. The land management and veterinary services, the state inspectorate for supervision of the technical condition of machine tractor stocks and other services are also subordinate to the rayon association.

As five years of experience show, the work done made it possible to speed up the process of specializing and concentrating agricultural production and to create a firm basis for interfarm cooperation. At the same time intrafarm planning, the organization of production and its service became more efficient.

A graphic example of this is the improvements in public livestock breeding of the rayon. The people of Abashskiy Rayon were among the first in the republic to set up interfarm livestock enterprises. At the same time an extensive program of farm modernization was implemented.

In October 1978 the decision was made to transform the association into a cost accounting agricultural production association with subordination to the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Ispolkom of the Abashskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

In addition the tea factories of the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the mobile mechanized columns of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and the construction administration of the Kolkhidstroy Trust became members of the association.

The staff of the association is paid through contributions of the sovkhoses and kolkhoses, as well as the enterprises and organizations belonging to it. Centralized funds: for the consolidation and expansion of production, sociocultural measures and housing construction, economic incentive and mutual assistance, have been created in the association for the purpose of equalizing the economic conditions of management.

To what does the analysis of the economic activity for four years prior to the creation of the association and for the same period after its organization attest? The gross production of agricultural products increased on the average during this period by 39.2 percent, the production of grain, vegetables, milk and meat especially increased.

For example, during the comparable period the production of corn increased 68.5 percent, vegetables--3.6-fold, milk and meat--more than 40 percent. Labor productivity during this period increased 41.6 percent, the capital-labor ratio--35 percent, the output-capital ratio--25 percent. These figures need no comments. They speak for themselves.

Yu. Rakhula, chairman of the Vil'yandiskiy Rayon Agricultural Association of the Estonian SSR

Our association was organized as an experiment in September 1975 in accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia and the republic Council of Ministers. Before this we did a large amount of preliminary work. What brought about this experiment? First of all the fact that the party agrarian policy at the present stage is advancing the task of the more efficient organization of agricultural production, the comprehensive solution of the problems of specialization and concentration, the socio-economic development of the countryside. In short, when setting up the association the need for the harmonious development of the entire agro-industrial complex of the rayon was taken into account.

Our association is a cost accounting association. In all 15 kolkhoses and 1 sovkhose, of which 6 are dually subordinate--the farms of the scientific research institutes and the Main Administration of Fruit and Vegetable Growing of the republic Ministry of Agriculture--joined it on a voluntary basis. The interkolkhoz construction organization, the rayon association of the State Committee for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture, fodder production enterprises, a dairy products combine, a meat combine, that is, all the enterprises and organizations which serve agriculture or process agricultural raw materials, were also included in the association.

The intensification of specialization and concentration on the basis of interfarm cooperation, as is known, should create for kolkhoses and sovkhoses--both small and large, with different economic levels--opportunities for the gradual shift to highly intensive specialized production and for the steady development of the public sector. But high rates of production

are necessary for this. The equalization of the economic levels of management is one of the main features here.

The centralized funds of the association, which are formed through deductions from the profit of the farms and interfarm enterprises, as well as other centralized sources, serve the achievement of this goal and as the material basis for the implementation of the comprehensive program of the production and social development of the rayon. We have four such funds: the production development fund, the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction, the economic incentive fund and the mutual assistance fund.

The fact that the contribution of the farms to the formation of these funds is different and depends on the overall evaluation of the objective conditions of management, which was worked out by republican scientists, is of interest. Initially the rayon farms in accordance with these evaluations were divided into five, and now six groups. Depending on the quality of the land and the supply with material and manpower resources the amount of the contributions according to these groups of farms ranges from 4.29 to 21.45 rubles per hectare of workable land.

This system of contributions in combination with the plans of the production and purchases of products, which are compiled on a standard basis, makes it possible to form the economic relations within the association on the basis of a scientific approach and the equalization of economic conditions.

V. Kleynberg, chairman of the Talsinskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association of the Latvian SSR

In July 1976 a rayon agricultural association was set up as an experiment in Talsinskiy Rayon of the Latvian SSR in accordance with a decision of the CC CP of Latvia and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, and in June 1978 it was transformed into a rayon agro-industrial association with an improved organizational structure and system of management.

Now our agro-industrial association is a unified production, economic and social complex. In conformity with this the duties of the workers of the subdivisions and the specialists of the association differ significantly from those which are characteristic of the workers of the agricultural administration. Thus, the association has received the right to the centralization and use of assets for the regulation of the relations between the farms, the elaboration and implementation of the most effective measures on the equalization of the objective conditions of management, the centralization of a number of service subdivisions by the creation of specialized enterprises and services and the stimulation of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced know-how.

A collective organ--the elected council--is at the head of the association. Representatives of the farms and enterprises, party, soviet and public organizations of the rayon belong to it. The council elects the board,

which is the executive management organ of the rayon agro-industrial association. Thus, both collectivity in the solution of the most important questions of the activity of the association and one-man management in the implementation of the outlined plans and day-to-day questions are integrally combined.

At the first stage of their activity the council, the board and the staff devoted primary attention to the introduction of new forms of the management of agricultural production. In particular, the duties of each production subdivision were clearly defined.

The services of scientific and technical progress and the mechanization of production, the economic planning service, the financial service and others are solving serious problems. The services of the staff of the board received the opportunity to conclude contracts with scientific research and design institutions for the performance of development in the area of new, advanced technology, as well as other types of research for the needs of the enterprises and farms of the association. A central fund of stipends has been created, as a result of which the opportunity arose to train in due time highly skilled personnel for promising interfarm and specialized enterprises.

While ensuring the centralized development of agricultural production, the council of the association, jointly with the managers and specialists of the farms and scientists of the Department of Agrarian Problems of the Institute of Economics of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, drew up a program of specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation, as well as the social development of the rayon up to 1990. This program is now being implemented by us.

Comments of Public Figures

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by M. Gogokhiya and O. Chikhladze: "The Path to the Ascent"]

[Text] As we have already reported, a seminar-conference on the improvement of the management of agriculture was held in Abasha. Today seminar participants share their impressions.

A Useful, Necessary Cause

A. Upsi, secretary of the CC CP of Estonia

The first thing I would like to note is the very fact that the seminar-conference was held, the enormous benefit it unquestionably was to all its participants--party workers, scientists, managers of agriculture and representatives of all the sectors serving it. In many respects the high level of organization of the measures stipulated in the seminar program promoted this. Everything was thought out in detail.

In my opinion, the visit to a large number of agricultural enterprises of the rayon yielded much--as they say, it is better to see once than to hear ten times. And we saw the impressive results of the Abasha experiment, which gave us much food for thought. After returning home the members of our delegation will carefully analyze everything they learned and weigh all the details.

But right now I can say with full conviction that the experience of the Abashskiy Rayon Committee of the CP of Georgia in the party management of agriculture merits all kinds of attention. A large part in the successes of the rayon belongs to the party organization--this is unquestionable. Here there is something for other raykoms of the party to adopt.

The Abasha experiment and its results are of particular interest to us, since similar work is also being performed in our republic. While there is some difference between the Abasha and our experiment, one goal unites them--the improvement of the management of agriculture in conformity with the requirements of the party agrarian policy at the present stage. The richer the experience in this direction is and the more intensive the mutual enrichment with this experience is, the faster we will reach the goal. From this point of view, I repeat, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the Abasha seminar.

Let me say a few words about very personal impressions. I believe I would be expressing a common conviction if I were to say that cordiality and good will, which are so characteristic of the people of your republic, in many respects were conducive to the successful work of the seminar.

A Beautiful Area, Kolkhida

Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor V. Tereshchenko, senior scientific staff member of the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences

With pleasure I support the opinion that the seminar according to representativeness, the level of organization and the importance of the problems discussed is of great importance.

The trip through the rayon, the inspection of the farms, fields and plantations created the most pleasant impression on me. I have had occasion to visit many corners of our country and many foreign countries. The flattering references to the nature of California, for example, are widely known. And this is indeed an area rich in its natural potentials. But, after traveling through the central part of Kolkhida during the days of work of the seminar, I can safely say that it can and should surpass it.

In this respect the improvement of the management of agriculture is of invaluable importance for the further increase of production efficiency under present conditions is directly connected with the more precise coordination of the activity of the entire agro-industrial complex and all its subdivisions.

The production association set up as an experiment in Abasha, which is setting as a goal the closer connection of the territorial and sectorial principles, administrative and economic methods of managing agriculture, is a great step forward. I believe that the form of management adopted at Abasha should be extended to administrative units which are more extensive in territory--oblasts and republics.

This, of course, does not rule out, but presumes the further improvement of the found form. Thus, in my opinion, the legal aspects of the main principles of the organization of management and economic relations in the agro-industrial association, which were elaborated for the second stage of the experiment, require thorough elaboration.

There Should Be One Master

M. Askerov, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Agriculture

An experiment is an experiment in order during it to work out and bring up to the optimum level all the main parameters. And although the people of Abasha still have a certain amount of work to do in this direction, today there is already every reason to believe that they have been able to achieve much in the main thing. Above all I have in mind not the idea, which is subject to debate, that there should be one master on the land. There should be, if we want to advance our agriculture more successfully and energetically. Take if only the maintenance of agricultural enterprises. The 12 years of experience of managing a machine and tractor station give me reason to say that it is possible to increase the level of maintenance more rapidly and efficiently in conformity with today's requirements if there is one master on the land. In this respect we have drawn much from the people of Abasha.

The experience of the Abasha Agricultural Production Association is especially important for us because in our rayons there are many enterprises of dual subordination and this, as is known, complicates their management. There are, of course, a large number of other factors which speak in favor of the Abasha experiment.

Having thoroughly studied it, we intend this year to set up a similar association in Shchekinskiy Rayon, and then to link up another 11 rayons of Azerbaijan to the experiment. We expect much from the forthcoming work. This confidence is based on the need to repeat the experience of the people of Abasha in our rayon. It was possible to draw this conclusion merely after becoming familiar with the experiment locally. Therefore I would like to express gratitude to the organizers of the seminar-conference, the work of which was organized according to the principle of the mutual enrichment with the gained experience.

The Object of Close Study

V. Bashmachnikov, deputy director of the All-Russian Scientific Research Institute of the Economics, Labor and Management of Agriculture

A department of the organization of the rayon agro-industrial complex was set up comparatively recently at our institute. Its director, Yu. Tkal', who is participating today in the work of the seminar, has repeatedly been in Abashskiy Rayon for the purpose of studying the experiment being conducted here. Our specialists have come to the conclusion that the people of Abasha are using an advanced form of the management of agriculture.

Now we are seeking a way to increase the interest and responsibility of all the members of the agro-industrial complex in the end result of management on the land--both the agricultural subdivisions themselves and the enterprises serving them and the processing enterprises. The results of the Abasha experiment are helping us to step up the work on the elaboration of recommendations for the organization of production associations in the RSFSR.

The creation and use of the centralized funds of the association are, in our opinion, of great importance. All the subdivisions regardless of the level of their profitability should participate in creating them, that is, the payments should be of an obligatory, planned nature. Of course, here it is very important to see to it that all the members of the association and the agro-industrial complex are interested economically in the creation of the centralized funds. It seems that this is one of the most important economic levers for increasing the efficiency of the entire agro-industrial complex.

The Joy of Recognition

K. Lordkipanidze, writer

I have impatiently awaited this day--the day of such extensive recognition of the achievements of the communists and all the workers of Abashskiy Rayon. Not being a specialist in the field of the management and organization of agriculture, I will not enter into a discussion on special questions. However, the results achieved by the people of Abasha speak for themselves, and, I believe, all the participants in the seminar have been convinced of this.

I had the good fortune to be in the very cradle of the Abasha experiment and to see with my own eyes how everything began. And not only to see it, but to write about it in the book "Chto proizoshlo v Abashe" /What Happened in Abasha/. And the beginning was not easy, many did not believe in success, and now today we have become witnesses to the great triumph of the people of Abasha. For me, an honorary citizen of the city of Abasha, it is a great pleasure to take part in such a representative forum and to see my book among the documents which were handed out to the seminar participants. Since the events described in it the people of Abasha have achieved much--it is worthwhile for us, the writers, to tell about this.

7807

CSO: 1800

'LITERATOR' ON MEMOIRISTS' INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by "a literary man": "About the Past for the Future"]

[Text] Speaking in modern business terminology, the thick literary-arts magazine is a multi-branch enterprise. On its pages the novel is neighbor to a selection of poetry, a series of short stories to a poem, a problematics essay to an article of criticism, and a piece of reporting to reviews of new books.

Long ago it was said: "All genres are good with the exception of the boring." Still, we do give more attention to some genres, less to others, and some are ignored completely. In recognizing the offensive injustice of this, we have decided to select as the subject of today's discussion a genre which has not yet been treated in our monthly reviews, a genre whose limits are set by the magazine rubric, "Documents. Diaries. Memoirs."

The selection of this theme for review was dictated by two weighty circumstances. First of all, memoirs comprise a significant portion of documentation that has had a noticeable effect on the characteristic features of modern prose with its precise attention to detail, to real lifelike facts that are solidly welded to artistic invention. Secondly, in recent issues of thick monthlies a number of noteworthy and remarkable memoirs dealing with the important events of our social and cultural life have been published.

Among these works we shall first mention the final part of the memoirs of Boris Polevoy entitled, "The Most Memorable. History of my Reporting," published in the June issue of OKTYABR'. This memoir is characterized by qualities that give it the strength of a document and that enable the story about oneself to become that of the period in history. In the final chapter of the memoir the author speaks about how important a newspaper is in the fate of a writer. "A newspaper...sharpens the hearing and vision of a man of letters, enables him to be at the center of the most interesting events, acquaints him with the most typical contemporaries and allows him to observe them in their work and achievements. Finally, the newspaper forces a man of letters to live an active life, to ride the rapids and not to linger in the quiet inlets with warm standing water."

In the memoirs of Boris Polevoy one constantly feels this striving to "ride the rapids," to actively participate "in the most interesting events" and communicate with "the most typical contemporaries." This striving is evident in the account of the pre-war years, when the young reporter of the Tver newspapers wrote reports on the shock labor of his fellow-countrymen, and in his reports on the fiery battles of the Great Fatherland War, when the journalist at the front told us about his meetings with illustrious war leaders and regular soldiers as well as in the portraits of those with whom the spoke during the peaceful post-war years.

Bulgaria, Crete, Iceland, Angola, the North Pole--these are among the places that the journalistic fate brought the author of these memoirs! He wrote about the legendary Georgiy Dimitrov and the modest driver from Iceland, Sigurvin Essurason, who had saved an old map as one of his valued possessions in order to mark the victorious movement of the Soviet Army during World War II, about the prototype of Gor'kiy's Pavel Vlasov, Petr Zalomov and about the well-known hydraulic engineer, Andrey Yefimovich Bochkin, about the partisans of Slovakia and the patriots of Crete, heroes of the resistance to the regime of "black colonels." For each of his heroes the author was able to find the necessary words and colors in order to illuminate the most important aspects of their characters--everyday, daily heroism, constant readiness to move in the direction of the main attack.

The heroic man appears on the pages of other documentary works published in the June issues of magazines. Let us look at the author of "The Kolyshleyskaya Notebook." Almost half a century ago the Komsomol member Nikolay Siruapin sent his unique literary notes and his diaries to the editors of the magazine MOLODAYA GVARDIYA with an accompanying letter that said, in part: "A new life is created from the furious class struggle. The struggle is a difficult one for our workers--party members, komsomol members and the kolkhoz aktiv are working ceaselessly. I want to tell everyone simply and comprehensively about this heroic everyday struggle and work." Now MOLODAYA GVARDIYA has published the diaries of Nikolay Siruapin. In the sparse lines of the daily entries he "comprehensively and simply" reveals the unique features of the epoch of the socialist transformation of the village. The typical characteristics of the spiritual world of this epoch's heroes become clear--their selflessness, their colossal vitality, and their steadfast faith in a bright future. The author of "The Kolyshleyskaya Notebook" did not see the publication of his work. He died in the difficult year of 1941 defending the hero-city of Tula. But the words written by him in the early 1930's still retain all of their force today.

Literary memoirs make up a significant portion of our documentary materials. The multi-national Soviet literature, which is in the seventh decade of its existence, has already accumulated much valuable evidence of the life and creativity of its leading representatives. The literary interest in such works is based on the natural desire to learn as much as possible about the writers whose books have long been a part of the spiritual life of the people. How important it is for the writer of the memoir to present previously unknown

facts and details in order to supplement and enrich the portrait of the artist that has already emerged in our conception without focusing on these details but penetrating deeply into the rich and varied inner world of the heroes in the memoir! These aspects are dealt with successfully by the narrative-chronicle of Aleksandr Krivitskiy entitled, "Otgosloski minuvshego" ["Echoes of the Past"] (ZNAMYA) and the memoir of Vladimir Gordeychev, "V gody uchenichestva" ["In the Years of my Apprenticeship"] (MOSKVA).

In the first of these works, which relates the glorious traditions of military valor and honor which the Soviet Army inherited from the old Russian army and multiplied and enriched, the colorful figure of Petr Pavlenko emerges. In his modest memoirs Vl. Gordeychev talks about his rare but extremely rich meetings with Aleksandr Tvardovskiy. The authors of the memoirs essentially treat a single important task. In both cases there is a discussion of the meaning of patriotic, moral and creative lessons taught us by the masters of our literature.

"I am a poet. For this reason I am interesting." These are the words of Vladimir Mayakovsky and they can serve as a type of formula for judging the value of particular literary memoirs. When the writer of the memoir enables us to approach a unique personality with a few capacious and expressive strokes, we can rightly speak of the success of the memoir. However, when the memoir consists of insignificant daily events and everyday occurrences it can hardly hope for success. We think of this when reading the memoirs of Vl. Lidin, "Stranitsy poldnya" ["Pages of MIDDAY"] (NOVYY MIR).

His memoirs contain many valuable reports of an eyewitness, many details that fill out the portraits of the most renowned figures of our culture. For this we express our deepest thank you to one of our oldest writers. We thank him for introducing us to extraordinary people--to enthusiasts, movers, scholars in the field of the history of our native culture such as the organizer of the Aksakov Museum, Nikolay Pavlovich Pakhomov, or Mariya Yur'yevna Baranovskaya, who spent her life studying the activities and surroundings of the Decembrists. However, the reader inadvertently gets the impression of a superficial knowledge of the subject matter on the part of the writer of the memoirs. This was the fate of Fedor Gladkov, for example, whose story became a commonplace anecdote in the memoir. In addition, there are other problems with the memoirs of Vl. Lidin--vexing imprecision. In particular, we cannot believe the report that in the window of a bookstore there was a sign up notifying people of the death of Aleksandr Blok and that at this time people were dragging "hand sleds with wood or frozen potatoes" past the window. It was not possible for there to be hand sleds carrying either wood or frozen potatoes because of the simple fact that Blok died in the summertime, on August 1921 to be exact.

Literary memoirs is a genre that belongs to two categories--to that of literary prose as well as to literary criticism or the history of literature. The narrative element in them is frequently bound together with that of research, and psychological portraits and characterizations alternate with lengthy

documentation. This is the principle upon which the memoirs of Veniamin Kaverin, "Vcherashniy den" ["Yesterday"] (ZVEZDA, nos 3-5) are built. They carry the subtitle "Letters, Meetings, Portraits". In these memoirs there is much that is valuable, much that is of great interest for the "regular reader" as well as for the student of literature, much that can enrich him with little-known or completely unknown facts. Let us take just the letters of well-known Soviet writers or the shorthand reports of debates and discussions, published here for the first time. One cannot but take note of the precise and capacious portraits and sketches of a number of famous modern writers of memoirs: Mikhail Zoshchenko, Emmanuil Kazakevich, Nikolay Zabolotskiy, Konstantin Paustovsky, Yury Olesha, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, academician A. F. Ioffe and I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, admiral A. G. Golovko, the renowned submariner, Hero of Socialist Labor of the USSR I. I. Fisanovich. The graphic-narrative aspect of the memoirs of V. Kaverin is probably their strongest side.

The publication side, however, can be disputed. Let us turn to the correspondence of the Serapion Brothers with L. Lunts. A commentary to this is absolutely necessary in order to avoid one-sidedness and to clearly place the required emphasis. This will enable us to judge the strong side of the literary activities of the talented, young writers as well as the certain contradictions and limitations of their creativity during those distant years. After all, it is no secret that many Serapion Brothers, including V. Kaverin himself, moved far away from the aesthetic purposes of their literary youth in the course of their creative evolution. For example, in later years they would hardly have been enthusiastic about the poem "Shakhmaty" ["Chess"] by N. Tikhonov, a work that is not free of the influence of formalism. It is unfortunate that the author of the memoir did not revise his previous attitude to the letters of his friends from the height of the years that have passed and that he preferred to occupy a neutral and objective position.

This neutral and objective position has put the author on the spot in references to the history of Russian literature during epochs preceding that of the activities of the Serapion brothers as well.

What do we have in mind?

Recently strange attempts have been made to "rehabilitate" Faddey [Thadeusz] Bulgarin. V. Guminskiy in the journal FANTASTIKA 75-76 (Izdatel'stvo "Molodaya gvardiya", Moscow, 1976) and V. Meshcheryakov in his rejoinder, "Ostorozhneye s fantastikoy" ["Be More Careful With Fantasy"] (magazine MOLODAYA GVARDIYA, No 3, 1979) have tried to prove that the notorious Vidok Figlyarin, as Pushkin called Bulgarin, was not as bad as we thought. And the young poet Yu. Mineralov in the magazine LITERATURNAYA UCHEBA (No 4, 1978) not only "rehabilitated" him, but actually "celebrated" Bulgarin: "You ascended. And although something was lost, the years will not erase your visage. You enlivened the life of the story-teller Pushkin--history remembers this deed."

Critic V. Gakov and candidate of philological sciences N. Mikhaylovskaya in an article, "Careful with History," (KOMMUNIST, No 8, 1979) justifiably wrote about the inadmissability of any attempts to whitewash Bulgarin as well as other reactionary figures of the past.

Of course, V. Kaverin had no intention of contributing his mite to the "rehabilitation" of Bulgarin. Nevertheless, among many others there is a letter in "Yesterday" by V. A. Petritskiy, in which the literary activities of Bulgarin appear as an "exciting puzzle" to correspondent V. Kaverin. It is said that Bulgarin, "played...an important role in the development of Russian journalism." Here a well-known writer and a literary historian should caution against improper tendencies with some words of authority. Instead of this there is an academic, passionless answer that continues to objectively verify the possibility of illuminating literary events of the past "from an unusual point of view."

The memoir is one of the more readable and respected literary genres. It is called upon to help us to learn the lessons of the past for the sake of our present and of our future.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN BORDER VIOLATOR CAUGHT

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by A. Ivoda: "The Inconstant Calm"]

[Text] The situation at the border was peaceful and there seemed to be no complications. But...

The incident which occurred this spring in one of the sectors of the Baltic coast again provides convincing evidence that on the border there are no peaceful outposts and violators may appear in the most unexpected places, in any weather and at any time of the day and year.

The border guards try to take the stranger into their "pincers." Heading him off is Sergeant Sergey Bukanov and Private Sergey Anokhin. Behind them is the alarm group headed by Senior Lieutenant Aleksandras Gnatavichyus.

Having become aware of the pursuit, the violator turned sharply to the side where the stretch of forest became dark on the coastline. There was a sector adjacent to the outpost there. The neighboring units had already been apprised of the complications and they had succeeded in closing off the dangerous corridor.

The violator, it was felt, was strong and well trained. In approximately half an hour he was able to "cover" about five kilometers while carrying a hefty knapsack on his shoulders. And the safety of the forest drew very slowly near.

At last the fugitive, looking around and seeing that the soldiers were overtaking him from both sides, meekly dropped his hands and stopped. He had apparently considered how best to explain to the border guards why he was there. To Sergeant S. Bukanov and Private S. Anokhin, who were the first to catch up with him, he said that he went out for a walk, became absorbed and did not know that this was a forbidden zone and he did not see the border guards. But in his haste he overlooked the fact that the large knapsack gave him away. People going out for a walk do not provide themselves with the kind of things he had on him.

And now let us go back to the beginning of this incident. To convey a clearer idea of all the factors which led to the violator being detected and successfully apprehended in time, mention should be made of the fact that the sector of the locality where all this happened is nearly inaccessible and usually deserted. But the acting chief of the post, officer A. Ignatavichyus, when he organized the border protection, took account of the characteristics of the area, the weather conditions, the fact that it was Sunday and several other factors, and he decided to provide an additional detail to cover this direction.

The first to notice the stranger was a member of the volunteer public order squad, Mariya Yemel'yanovna Luneva, who was working on the shore. She immediately sent word to the outpost. Very opportunely an order was given to Sergeant S. Bukanov and Private S. Anokhin to increase their surveillance. In a few minutes the violator appeared in their field of vision. This is how the incident was described further by the senior member of the border detail:

"In the distance I saw a barely discernible moving speck. The man was dressed in a coat the color of which almost blended with the surrounding locality. I thought it might be some wild animal and to eliminate any doubt I turned the vision device over to Private Anokhin. He looked carefully and confirmed the fact that it was a person. He reported this to the post duty officer, Petr Yemel'yets. Then officer Ignatavichyus's squad proceeded to cut off the violator and we did the same.

Everything would appear to have been exceedingly simple. We spotted the violator and we pursued and apprehended him. But there is a great deal behind this simple operation. There is a thoughtful approach to the task of organizing the protection of the state border, close cooperation between the border guards and the local population, a high degree of vigilance on the part of the soldiers, and their vocational expertise, good physical condition and dedication in fulfillment of their official duties.

Incidentally, Private Sergey Anokhin is by occupation a motor vehicle driver. His normal duties include bringing in provisions for the outpost. He makes the runs nearly every day. But on this Sunday he happened to be free and asked for service as a border guard because he was aware of the difficulties facing his comrades.

Sergeant Sergey Bukanov is commander of a technical section, a specialist, second class. But, as we see, he not only has an excellent knowledge of all the technical facilities assigned to him but is also capable of effectively organizing and performing service in all the types of border details. Subordinate to him is Private, first class Viktor Mironov, who served as part of the alarm unit with a one rank higher classification. Both soldiers, outstanding in combat and political training, also pledged themselves to live up to this high rank in their regular training period.

Among the right-flank participants in the socialist competition a strong position is held by searchlight operator Rashid Gil'mullin, also a high-grade specialist.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN CP CC DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN SERVICES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1

[CruzINFORM article: "To Increase in Every Way Possible Effectiveness of Struggle with Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] The decisive, successive measures adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia for a more complete and definitive establishment of a healthy psychological climate, it is asserted in a recently published book "Sovetskaya Gruzia" [Soviet Georgia] by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E.A. Shevardnadze, are bearing fruit. They can be seen first of all in the growing public activity of the masses, in an uncompromising struggle against an departures from the norms of communist morality, all sorts of manifestations of private-ownership psychology, bribery, extortion, money-grubbing, cronyism and against any manifestations contradicting the moral norms of a society of mature socialism.

A striking confirmation of these words is a conference held at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia at which there were discussed results of the struggle against negative manifestations in the service sphere in the first half of the present year.

Introductory remarks by Z. A. Chkhendze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, opened the conference.

Leading workers of republic party and soviet organs and the ministries of Trade and Consumer Services of the Georgian SSR, Tsekavshir took part in discussion of the question.

The head of the Department of Trade and Consumer Services of the Central Committee of Georgia Sh.Z. Berianidze took part in the work of the conference.

The uncompromising struggle against negative manifestations in all spheres of the republic's life, it was emphasized at the conference, is completely supported by all workers, the great majority of whom are taking a most active part in this struggle.

At the same time dissatisfaction was voiced at the conference at the inadequate effectiveness of the struggle against negative manifestations at a number of sectors and particularly in trade and consumer services. At the same time it is these sectors of the national economy that are afflicted most of all by negative phenomena. At trade, public-dining and consumer-service enterprises overcharging and cheating of customers and clients continue to occur; the same is true of the import of uninvoiced "not-proper" goods and speculation in them, outright embezzlement of socialist property, extortion and many other violations of the law.

It was emphasized at the conference that the situation of improvement for the better is proceeding most slowly particularly in the service sphere because of serious defects in the work of the control and auditing service, poor operativeness and outright abuse of personnel of control and auditing organs. A striking example was cited at the conference: over an extended time a group of food stores was audited 250 times by a departmental control group and each time attested to good order in these trade enterprises. But now it has been learned that a large amount of state funds was embezzled. After this, would it be possible to believe that, as it appears according to the data of control and auditing services, not a single violation of the rules of trade and consumer service has occurred in past half-yearly periods at Tsekavshiri in Poti and in Adigenskiy and Khobskiy rayons?

The speakers presented facts attesting to the strong survival in consumer-service stores and establishments of such shameful things as cheating and overcharging of customers and clients. A source of negative manifestations, it was emphasized at the conference, is penetration into the trade network of low-grade and even defective goods. The Ministry of Trade and Tsekavshiri ought to work out and introduce a reliable system of control that would exclude penetration into the trade of defective articles and goods.

The start of many negative manifestations in the service sphere, it was stated at the conference, is frequently to be found in violations and abuses in the work of trade depots in the course of distribution, sorting and transportation of goods. One can't but help be surprised that these operations receive so little attention from the heads of control and auditing services.

It is natural that a conference discussing problems of activating and increasing the effectiveness in every possible way of the struggle with negative manifestations in the service sphere would keep at the center of its attention questions relating to training, education and placement of cadres. In the final analysis, the success of the struggle against negative manifestations depends most of all on effectiveness of work with cadres.

It was emphasized at the conference that the chief role in the struggle with negative manifestations in trade and consumer services would be played by representatives of the so-called middle echelon--directors of stores, heads or directors of establishments and other enterprises of trade and consumer services. This echelon, as shown by practice, is most frequently afflicted with negative manifestations.

It is difficult to imagine, it was stated at the conference, that an honest, principled and, of course, professionally trained director would for a long time allow cheating, overcharging, short-weighting and other negative manifestations in the operation of a store, dining room or consumer-service establishment. The director of an enterprise in the service sphere is entrusted with the high trust of the party and the state. He, first of all, would be answerable for all deficiencies and, even more so, abuses disclosed in the operation of his enterprise. At the same time, a director, who is head of an enterprise of trade or consumer services, feels far from always or, what is more, bears practically all the responsibility for them. And here for the achievement of a positive result in the struggle against negative manifestations, it is particularly important to adhere to the principles of cadre policy set forth in the decisions of the 5th and 8th plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The speakers subjected to sharp criticism the state of affairs at separate sectors of consumer services where negative manifestations are particularly intolerable. Reference is made to cemetery personnel and to those engaged in other sectors of civil services. No diminution is felt in negative manifestations in automotive servicing. The grossest violations are to be observed in the operation of gasoline filling stations.

Activities of wholesale depots were sharply criticized because of illegal combinations with deficit goods, especially imported ones.

Local party and soviet organs, it was stated at the conference, should devote daily attention to questions of management of trade and consumer services and to the education of cadres in this important sector of the national economy.

The work of the conference was summarized by Z.A. Chkhendze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Confidence was expressed at the conference that republican party and soviet organizations and personnel in the service sphere will attain a high level of effectiveness in the struggle against negative manifestations at enterprises of trade and consumer services and against manifestations that are inconsistent with the noble ideals of the builders of communism.

7697

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

WEAKNESSES OF NOVOSIBIRSK ARTISTS ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by O. Aleksandrova, Novosibirsk: "When There is No Agreement Among Comrades..."]

[Text] For the first time in many years a thorough and self-critical speech was made at the report and election meeting of the Novosibirsk Organization of Artists. Everything that was secretly accumulating in the collective, the subjects that were discussed among friends in workshops were reflected in the speech. The essence of the report can be summed up in one word--alarm. The alarm concerns the course of organization today and tomorrow.

Externally the life of the artists collective in Novosibirsk appears completely well. There has been participation in over 40 exhibitions ranging from oblast to republic and all-union shows. The aktiv has demonstrated leadership in the village for many years. This includes trips by agitation brigades to visit grain farmers, the creation of village picture galleries, and help for kolkhozes and sovkhoses through evident agitation. All of this is external.

But there is also an internal, not so evident aspect of work.

Each organizational staff dreams about consolidating the forces of the collective and about the development of a lively, creative atmosphere. The most important thing that can unify people is enthusiastic and active work. But the last organizational staff had a problem in not being able to direct artists at solving great creative tasks. Orientation took place only during exhibitions. This would seem to be proper, but the administration never asked the question about what the artists used to participate in the exhibits. As a rule, it limited itself to figures--so many participants, so many paintings. But even just the last exhibition, "We Are Building BAM," which took place in Ulan-Uda, should give us food for thought. How were the elections made for this exhibit? What was used was that which was immediately available. Actually the paintings were begun a few days before the start of the exhibit. With such a rush it is impossible to expect good results.

We must be alarmed by the fact that in the Novosibirsk organization there are artists whose works are limited to oblast, or at best--zonal, exhibits, and

have been for many years. Thus the discussion of professional mastery is obviously not an empty one. When one becomes acquainted with the works that are exhibited, one gets the impression that all of the artists were cut from the same pattern. The absence of unique features as a standard of creativity--is this art? Is this the reason that everyone become jealous of anyone who begins to be singled out from the rank and file? This "averaging" that has taken root and that everyone has grown accustomed to is the invincible barrier to a comradely, creative unity in the collective.

The young artist M. Ombysh-Kuznetsov received the Prize imeni Nikolay Ostrovskiy for a series of his paintings. This is a great and joyous event in the collective. But few people knew about it. The young painter N. Tolpekina received scholarships for 2 years from the Union of Artists, and good reports about her works from Moscow. The administration showed no interest in the results of her work. Sculptor V. Semenova received the title of Meritorious Artist of the RSFSR. Not even the smallest note appeared on the bulletin board. One year ago a group of young Novosibirsk artists worked successfully in academic-artistic camps. The youth section suggested that they make a report on this during the open party meeting. But the good idea was immediately struck down when one of the older painters claimed that the young painters were opposing the entire organization. This is what we are talking about--as soon as anyone is singled out from the collective, the attitude towards him changes. It happens that even modest initiative is snuffed out at its conception.

The absence of respect for comrades and the absence of interrelations also do nothing to encourage the development of a healthy atmosphere. One year ago the administration chastized the artist V. Kolesnikov "for the lack of a respectful attitude toward the work of his comrade." While tipsy, he ripped a painting of his colleagues that he did not like off the wall and smashed it against the floor.

What about the party organization--what role does it play in the life of the collective? The former secretary of the party bureau confirmed that our party organization has no authority. The present secretary rightly sees that the weakness of the party organization lies in the fact that few young people are filling its ranks. The serious inadequacies of the work of artists were noted at a recent plenum of the CPSU gorkom. The gorkom is worried about the low level of artistic mastery, about the alienation of the collective and the absence of a creative atmosphere, and about the cases of amoral behavior.

The weighty, principally party word was not heard in the work of the administration. In Maslyaninskiy Rayon a monument to the lost war dead has been under construction for the last 10 years. A large sum has already been spent for the project, but the republic's expert council has called the project anti-artistic. Only after this the administration resolved that the designer of the project must prove his creative solvency or he would be removed from further projects. Just think, it took only 9 years to reach such an evident truth!

However, in other cases decisions are made rapidly. This was the case with the memorial shop of N. Gritsyuk. This name is well known not only to Siberians. The work of this talented painter has been exhibited in many Soviet art exhibits abroad. After his death a large number of his paintings and his shop--a unique museum of the artist--remained. Three years ago the administration unanimously agreed to preserve the workshop inviolably. But recently some members of the administration decided to give the shop to another artist. Luckily, most of the members of the administration spoke out against this step.

Incidentally, some decisions of the last administration could put anybody into a quandry. Once the administration condemned the amoral behavior of the artist A. Slyadnev. A few days later it decided to give him a large apartment and a better workshop. And this, with the existing need for apartments and workshops! At the same time a decision was made about a three-room apartment for V. Kolesnikov. It turns out that instead of being punished for drunkenness and for a disrespectful attitude towards the collective, the guilty parties are instead given incentives.

For many years now there has not been an influx of new blood in the organization. New people are added completely by accident. The last extensive recruitment took place over 10 years ago. A few people settled down. Nearby in Tomsk, Kemerov and Novokuznetsk the organizations of artists' unions are growing systematically as the graduates of higher educational institutions enter their ranks. The youth is provided apartments and shops. This year in Kemerov they await the arrival of two painters, a designer of monuments and a glass craftsman.

Things move in a vicious circle, and as a result the organization loses its authority. Today a noticeable improvement is taking place in Siberia in the visual arts. The organizations of Omsk, Tomsk, Kurgan and Tyumen' have grown in quantity and become stronger. The large-scale aims of this large kray have forced artists to be very demanding of themselves concerning the contribution they make. In Novosibirsk, however, life continues according to the old standards. With disappointment we must say that the artists of Novosibirsk are no longer leaders in their zone, although at one time they were. Perhaps they have simply responded to circumstances? Perhaps it is because the city does not pay enough attention or have enough understanding? Yes, this also must be discussed.

Let's put it this way--in the formation of a modern artistic appearance in the city, the designers of monuments have the first word. In Novosibirsk there is a forward-looking thematic plan for complex artistic and monumental-decorative additions to the city. This is a necessary and excellent goal. But who is going to realize it? At the present time we have only six artists-monumentalists and their forces are obviously not sufficient to complete all that has been planned. There is also the question of the production base. During the last 5 years artists have not received a single workshop. Whereas a painter or draughtsman can somehow make-do without a workshop, a

monumentalist or sculptor simply cannot. This, incidentally, is one of the answers to the question about why young people do not come to Novosibirsk. Of course, one can understand the artists when they feel offended at the city administration for not helping them or singling them out. But after all, the city has a right to expect more from artists.

Now there are new members in the administration, including three communists. Concrete measures have been developed to strengthen the organization. The city is trying to help to create a production base, to complete an exhibition hall and to build workshops for sculptors and monumentalists. All of this is good, and we would like to believe that this will be a decisive period for the collective. There is very little time left before the opening of the zonal exhibition, "Socialist Siberia." How will the artists of Novosibirsk approach it? This will depend greatly on what the new members of the administration will be able to do to unify the collective, to perceive the qualitative and quantitative aspects of its growth. It is not enough to perceive them, it is also necessary to urge the artists on toward great creative work.

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MILITANT ATHEISTS CLUB AT DAUGAVPILS PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by V. Zaytsev: "Path to Truth"]

[Text] The Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute has had a student Militant Atheists Club for 20 years.

Students call their meetings "Religions on Trial." They have staged heroes of the Latvian folk tale "Peasant and Pastor," A. Upit's story "Atheist" and Beranzhe's long story "Four Capuchin Friars." Twenty years ago a Militant Atheists Club was begun at the institute, KVAT for short. And to this day, each KVAT meeting has taken place in a hall filled to overflowing, with an enthusiastic and interested response.

Just what is the KVAT? That was the question with which we began our discussion with Boris Zalmanovich Volkovich, a senior instructor and chairman of the club.

Volkovich: "KVAT is a comprehensive form of atheist student development and is the most popular club at the institute. One hundred fifty of the 1,400 students are KVAT members. Why join the club? It is interesting work. The students see that they are not being watched over. Nearly all problems are resolved in the collegium board. Why do students sometimes leave the club? It takes a lot of time and effort to work in the KVAT, so those who do not keep up with our pace cannot be blamed. Our club is in fact for the energetic.

Today, I am convinced that the KVAT is not just a student club. It "serves" more than Daugavpils. On the "Where the KVAT Has Been" map there are many republic cities. KVAT members have traveled to Lithuania and Belorussia. Students give about 300 lectures a year. And it is not surprising that all applications to the Znaniye Society for atheist speakers are immediately forwarded to KVAT. Student lecturers have long been authoritative.

The club's study department holds an atheist lecturers' contest. Members of the school department set up the now-traditional atheist knowledge contests

among secondary school and vocational-technical school pupils. KVAT members participate in the work of the commission to observe Soviet legislation on religious cults. And they all enthusiastically prepare their own atheistic reviews. They have several: "Let's talk about 'miracles'," "What does man live for?" and the one they are working on now, "Art and religion."

Music, dances, poetry, paintings, slides -- all this transforms each review into a real show -- sparkling, attractive, interesting.

Volkovich: "They say to us, 'Are there all that many believers you have re-educated with your shows?'. But it is in fact the club's task not only to re-educate believers, but foremost to deny church-goers the opportunity to reinforce their community through young people. The emotional factor is very important in this work. It is no secret to anyone that festive religious ceremonies and the impressive force of the worship service attract believers.

People are not divided simply into believers and nonbelievers. There is a third group. They consider themselves nonbelievers, but have a persistent materialistic world-view. These can visit "places of worship" by chance, perhaps for company....

Religion can sometimes fill an emotional vacuum. But this generally happens when there is nothing else to fill that vacuum.

Atheist knowledge contests have become traditional in the city, and not just in the schools and vocational-technical schools. All industrial enterprise Komsomol organizations participate in them. When contest time arrives, KVAT members are in great demand. They become the most needed people in the city. The winning schools and vocational-technical schools are generally those in which Daugavpils graduates are working.

Volkovich: "As part of ideological-moral up-bringing, atheistic development is a complex matter. Often, we have to make people change their minds, rather than persuading them to make an initial choice. This is quite a bit harder. Individual work is necessary to re-educate a believer. Each Komsomol organization must develop among its members an attitude of intolerance towards religion. We must oppose religious morality with communist morality.

And still...675 children were christened in Daugavpils in 1978. Many young people are still quite confused. A year ago, a teacher at the 2nd night school made an atheistic survey. The KVAT has the results. It did not provide a trustworthy picture, but still, half the pupils answered in the affirmative to the question "Are there religious ceremonies in your home?"

Volkovich: "The struggle against religion is not a brief campaign and must not be waged without calculation, without concern for the morrow. Here, too, there are quite a few problems. When the club started, we had more than 10 instructors; now I'm the only one. But the concerns, as we are aware, have increased. My colleagues tell me: 'Drop that KVAT; it's time to "settle

down". But who will do it? We will apparently have to wait a little longer for scientific work."

Volkovich receives not a kopeck for his work. And in fact, no one finances the club itself. The KVAT now has a tape recorder and a film projector. But not even a dozen filmstrips on atheism have accumulated in the club's "arsenal." All this, as Volkovich says, is "problems of a working organization." And, as in any working organization, the KVAT has its own plans. True, they are not expressed in specific figures -- give so many lectures and re-educate so many believers. It is not a question of figures. Each KVAT student coming to work at a school will be able to organize atheist work at it. Each will be able to run a morning session for children, speak at a teachers' seminar and give a lecture. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the KVAT provided them with these skills.

At the club, I asked the members one question: "What is KVAT to you?" Here are several answers: "I guess I wouldn't study well or have a peaceful life if the KVAT didn't exist." "It means new friends and the knowledge that you are needed." "KVAT is the most beautiful part of the institute, something that will stay with you your whole life." "KVAT is a school in which you are taught to be a person, to approach any work creatively." And I'll add to this that KVAT involves not so much forms of work as the fact that the club is foremost a meeting of those with like views. And how many there are who have passed through the KVAT school and are working in the far ends of our country now after the 20 years of the club's existence! And no matter where they live and what they are working at, they will always be true to the KVAT principle of helping people find truth.

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